

REVOLUTION IN ENERGY & INDUSTRY



AP EUROPEAN HISTORY CH. 20

NAME _____ PER. _____

Learning Objectives

- What were the origins of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, and how did it develop between 1780 and 1850?
- How did countries outside of Britain respond to the challenge of industrialization?
- How did work evolve during the Industrial Revolution and how did daily life change for working people?
- How did the changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution lead to new social classes, and how did people respond to the new structure?

Ch. 20-1 p. 648-661 – The Industrial Revolution in Britain

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England?

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2. How did the change in textile production affect employment in spinning and weaving for adults and children?

3. Identify the major accomplishments of the following individuals:

Individual	Invention	Impact
James Hargreaves		
Richard Arkwright		
Samuel Crompton		
Edmund Cartwright		

4. Describe the energy crisis in England and explain how it was solved.

5. Explain the relationship between the following:

a. steam engine and coal mine –

b. railroad and coal mine –

6. What impact did the railroad have on the:

Factory System	Rural workers	Outlook and values of society

Identification

Thomas Newcomen	
James Watt	
George Stephenson	
“workshop of the world”	
Crystal Palace	

7. Describe the theories of the following:

Individual	Economic Theory
Thomas Malthus	
David Ricardo	

a. Were they right? Explain.

20-2: p. 661-667 – Industrialization Beyond Britain

8. What effect did the French Revolution and the wars of 1792-1815 have on the economies of the continental states?

9. What disadvantages and advantages were felt by countries that industrialized after Great Britain?

Disadvantages	Advantages

10. What do the careers of Cockerill and Harkort tell us about the problems and methods of industrialization on the continent?

11. German thinker and journalist Fredrich List was a strong supporter of government support for industrialization. What were the two main proposals he supported to strengthen industrialization:

Protective tariffs	
Zollverein	

12. How did the development of corporate limited liability banks aid in industrial support?

13. What factors restricted industrial growth outside of Europe until later in the 19th century?

Ch. 20-3 p. 667-673 New Patterns of Working and Living

14. What were some of the ways in which work in the early factories differed from the cottage work?

15. How was the family unit evident in early factories?

Primary Source 20.1 Debate over Child Labor Laws, p. 669.

16. What arguments for and against labor regulation do the two sides offer?

Arguments in favor of labor regulation	Arguments opposed to labor regulation

17. In what ways do the arguments above reflect the changes in working and living patterns of the time?

18. What was accomplished by the Factory Acts in Britain between 18-2 and 1833?

19. What is meant by the term *sexual division of labor*?

20. What factors contributed to the sexual division of labor in the mid-19th century?

a.

b.

c.

d.

21. What was accomplished by the Mines Act of 1842? Why did some women object to it?

Primary Source 20-3 Testimony of Young Mine Workers, p. 672-673

22. How does the testimony of Mr. Payne compare with that of Anne Eggle and Patience Kershaw? Why is there a difference?

23. The witnesses were responding to questions from middle-class commissioners. What did the commissioners seem interested in and why?

Ch. 20-4 p. 674-679 Relations between Capital and Labor

24. What does the painting on p. 675 entitled *Work* suggest about the artist's opinion of the work of common laborers?

25. Complete the chart below comparing the characteristics of factory owners in the early and later industrial era in Britain.

Early industrial factory owners	Later industrial factory owners (1830+ Britain, 1860+ France and Germany)

26. How did successful industrial development effect women of middle-class and wealthy industrialist families?

27. Some people, but not all, were very critical of the effects of industrialization. Explain how each of the following responded to the expanding industrial life of the 19th century.

Luddites	
Friedrich Engels	
Andrew Ure	

28. Why did the British Parliament pass the Combination Acts in 1799? What did they do?

29. What type of workers were the first to be successful in organized unions and why?

30. What were the goals and accomplishments of the Chartists?

<i>Goals</i>	<i>Accomplishments</i>

Identification

craft union	
Robert Owen	
Grand National Consolidated Trades Union	

England's Industrial Advantage

Political factors that supported the Industrial Revolution in England

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Economic factors that supported the Industrial Revolution in England

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Special factors that supported the Industrial Revolution in England

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Geographic factors that supported the Industrial Revolution in England

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What was the most important factor for each category and why? (think, don't write)

Read the following theses of recognized historians on causes of the Industrial Revolution in England. For each, list three bits of evidence that would support their interpretation.

1. *"Probably the most important factor of all was the flexibility of the English social and political system."*
T. Walter Wallbank et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Vol. 2, 5th ed. (Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman, 1985) p. 503.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. *"By increasing productivity and at the same time releasing part of the agricultural labor force for jobs off the farm, the agricultural revolution was assisting the industrial revolution."*

Crane Britton et al., *A History of Civilization*, Vol. II, 3rd ed. (Englewood Cliffs, NY: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1967) p. 9.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. *"The industrial revolution could not have taken place in improved transportation facilities had not made it possible to bring coal and raw materials to new factories having steam operated machinery and to carry away the finished products."* J. Russell Major, *The Western World: Renaissance to the Present* (Philadelphia, PA: J.P. Lippincott, 1966) p. 523.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

4. *"Industrial progress has not proceeded everywhere at an equal pace, some countries undergoing this process earlier and more intensely. Great Britain was the pioneer, the first country in the world in which the industrial sector of the economy came to outweigh the agricultural one in terms of manpower employed and value of goods produced."* William L. Langer et al., *Western Civilization: The Struggle for Empire to Europe in the Modern World* (New York: American Heritage Publishing Company, 1968), p. 318.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5. *"The shifting to modern machine production requires in any country a certain mobility of people and of wealth. Such mobility may be produced by state planning, as in the industrialization of the Soviet Union in recent times. In England a high degree of social mobility existed in the 18th century in consequence of a long, historical development."* R.R. Palmer and Joel Colton, *A History of the Modern World*, 6th ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knof, 1983) p. 427.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

1. What were some of the first industries to mass-produce goods?
2. Why were these goods especially suitable for mass production?
3. In which countries did these industries first flourish?
4. In what ways did revolutions in industry and in agriculture made necessary contributions to the other?
5. With the growth of transportation and communication, widely separated parts of the world became economically dependent on one another. English cotton mills, for example, depended on cotton from the southern parts of the United States. List at least two examples of interdependence.
6. As cities grew, why did local governments assume increasing responsibility for such matters as police forces and public water?
7. Why were the city governments not content to let the problems of public services be solved in whatever fashion they had been solved in the past?

Patterns of Thought

The Industrial Revolution created problems wherever it spread. In England and the rest of Europe, the growth of manufacturing led to the establishment of a working class that was overworked and underpaid. Many job seekers were unable to find employment. Factory owners often hired women and children as young as six because they worked for less than men. Slums and crowded living conditions plagued cities and the crime rate increased.

Different people had different ideas on how to solve the problems brought about by the Industrial Revolution. These people and their ideas are summarized below:

Liberals

- ❑ opposed the notion that government should regulate business practices and believed in *laissez faire* - a hands-off policy by government toward business
- ❑ Liberal opinion was based on economist Adam Smith's views in The Wealth of Nations. Smith said that businesses could make a maximum profit when operating as they saw fit. This would lead to increased production and a greater amount of goods available to consumers. Non-interference, therefore, was good for both businessmen and the community.
- ❑ According to liberals, there were bound to be poor people in society even if government enacted reforms. There was no point, said liberals, in government regulation of business because more harm than good would result.
- ❑ Liberal-minded factory owners also agreed with opinions expressed by T.R. Malthus in his Essay on the Principle of Population. Malthus insisted that the working man should blame himself - not the factory owner - for his poor living conditions. Working class families made the mistake of having more children than they could support, and were responsible for their own poverty. Overpopulation, Malthus said, is also the cause of unemployment. Large families mean more job seekers than jobs available.

Democratic Liberals

- ❑ Some liberals turned against a laissez-faire policy and urged government reforms to help long-suffering workers.
- ❑ Democratic liberals favored higher wages, a reduction in working hours, safer conditions in factories, the formation of labor unions, and the granting of voting rights to workers

Utopian Socialists

- ❑ A Frenchman named Charles Fourier wanted to create a *Utopia* - a perfect society. He hoped to organize a series of "phalanxes," small communities where no one would be rich and no one would be poor. The pressures and problems of an industrial society would be eliminated. People would do a variety of work to reduce boredom. The most undesirable jobs would be given to children since they would be less apt to complain. Tasty meals would be served, fine clothes worn, and entertainment provided. Emphasis would be put on the enjoyment of life.
- ❑ Another Utopian Socialist was Robert Owen. He believed that people brought up along lines of goodness and decency would turn out to be people of fine character. Owen purchased a mill near Glasgow, Scotland, where he employed workers under the best of conditions. In the mill town, he improved housing, established low-priced stores, and founded schools. In later years, Owen went to the United States and attempted to start a model community at New Harmony, Indiana. Both communities eventually failed.

Marxists

- ❑ Kari Marx was the leading socialist thinker of his time. He and Fredrick Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto, which today forms the basis of communist thinking.
- ❑ Marx saw history as a struggle between *capitalists* (owners of business and industry, also called the *bourgeoisie*) and the *proletariat* (wage earners). Marx said that capitalists have always controlled government and used it to their advantage. The working class - with no political power - has had a miserable existence.
- ❑ Eventually, warned Marx, the proletariat would rise up and overthrow the capitalists in a violent communist revolution. Socialism will become the new form of government. In this way, wealth and other benefits of industrialization can be more evenly divided among all the people. Unemployment, poverty, hunger and slave-like working conditions will be eliminated.

1. Match the names and terms in column one with the descriptions in column two.

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Charles Fourier | a. urged communist revolutions |
| 2. _____ proletariat | b. wage earner |
| 3. _____ Robert Owen | c. criticized by Karl Marx |
| 4. _____ capitalists | d. democratic-liberals favored organizing them |
| 5. _____ laissez-faire | e. said overpopulation was the cause of workers' problems |
| 6. _____ Adam Smith | f. government ownership of business & industry |
| 7. _____ Socialism | g. his New Harmony community failed |
| 8. _____ Karl Marx | h. <u>The Wealth of Nations</u> |
| 9. _____ T.R. Malthus | i. a government policy of non-interference in business |
| 10. _____ Labor unions | j. wanted to establish a series of phalanxes |

Do the following opinions belong to liberals, democratic liberals, Utopian Socialists or Marxists?

1. _____ Throughout history, capitalists have taken advantage of the proletariat.
2. _____ Small communities properly organized can offer citizens ideal working and living conditions
3. _____ When the government does not interfere with business, the result is increased profits for businesses, the hiring of more workers, and the production of more goods for the consumer.
4. _____ Government must accept the fact that there are bound to be rich and poor people in society, and that nothing can be done about it without causing more harm than good.
5. _____ Workers can achieve their goals only through violent revolution in which the wealthy are ousted from power.
6. _____ Poverty and unemployment are the results of overpopulation brought on by factory workers themselves.
7. _____ Capitalism should be maintained, but reforms should be made to help workers.

